

Royal Insurance Coy.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
HASELDEN & Co., Agents, Alexandria.
E. VITTERBO & Co., Agents, Cairo.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

HASELDEN & Co., Agents, Alexandria.

FRED. OTT & Co., Sub Agents, Cairo.

S1-2-905

THE BRITISH
AERATED & MINERAL
WATER
MANUFACTORY.
N. SPATHIS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tomato Water
Pomegranate, Oranges, Pineapple, Champagne Cider, etc., etc.
Water guaranteed by Chemist's Proves (Farrar's) Sures
Investor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

BOLI AGENT IN EGYPT AND SODA FOR
BONSOHN White & Cognac
BONSOHN Champaign
WIESBADEN Rhine and Moselle Wines
GLENFARCLAS Glenfarclas, White Horse Dealer
& other Whiskies
BELLFLEET Old Irish Whiskey
BALTIMORE MORNINGS XXXX Whiskey
NEW YORK O & Valley Whiskey
London GUINNESS Stout & Bass Pale Ale
TOMIE Vermont
COTTA Vermont & Aperitifs.

STORZ & SON FREDRICK BALLOU & Co.
PRIMUS SUNSET TERRABONA TEA COMPANY, Ltd.

Depot for Prince Metternich's "Biedermeier," the best mineral table water in the world.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc.

18-1905

THOMAS & SONS.

SPORTING & MILITARY TAILORS
AND
BRECHES MAKERS,
22, BROOK STREET - NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.

THOMAS & SONS beg to announce that their representative is in Egypt to take orders for their well-known Sporting specialties. A letter addressed to Mr. E. L. BOTHAM, Hotel Metropole, Cairo, until February 18, and Hotel Abbât, Alexandria, until February 25, will receive his immediate attention.



Bale Agents for Egypt & Sudan

G. G. DROSSOS & CO.
LATE PRAZZICA & DROSSOS,
ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT-SAID AND
SHANTOUR. S1-5-905

ASK FOR



AND IF NOT SUPPLIED

APPLY TO

JOHN B. CAFFARI,
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO S1-5-905

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE INDICATRUM EGYPTIUM

Administrative and Commercial Directory.
By Mr. Ernest Gossage.

FOR 1905 contains up-to-date information

All references in the above to names of houses

and offices in the above refer to the leading Cairo and Alexandria firms.

PRINTED IN EGYPT BY THE EGYPTIAN

BOOK & PAPER CO. LTD.

10/-

Our Winter Season's Stocks

COMPRISED AN
Exquisite and Extensive Selection of Solid Silver & Plated Articles
CUTLERY, LEATHER & ATHLETIC GOODS & GAMES.
TEA AND LUNCHEON BASKETS.
CHOICE HAVANA AND INDIAN CIGARS.
VINTAGE WINES.
PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERY AND TABLE DELICACIES,

Are now being displayed for Sale at exceedingly
moderate prices.

The Egyptian Supply Stores, (BRANCH WALKER & CO., CAIRO),
WALKER & MEIMARACHI, Limited.

CAIRO
Alexandria
Ras el-Ain



BOXES FOR RETAIL SALES:

CAIRO
Alexandria
GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS.

H. & C. FLICK. CIGAR IMPORTERS.

Largest depot of cigars in Egypt.
Always in stock the best brands of
Havana such as Harry Carr, Beck
Maria, Lapez, I. Alvarez, C. Leon, Villa & Villalba, etc., etc.
Manilla, Hamburg, and Holland "Luis
Tinehant" Cigars.
Smoking Tobacco. Articles for smokers.
Finest Egyptian Cairo Cigarettes, own
manufacture.

SALES :
ALEXANDRIA
OLD BOURG TOWER
2400-12-4-905
St. Mark's Building.

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD,
LONDON.

The largest
Furnishing Establishment
in the World.

Beg to inform their numerous clients in
this country that their representative, Mr. T. Oliver,
is again visiting Egypt, and will be at
the NEW CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Alex-
andria, where he can be seen by appointment.

He has with him photographs and designs of
all the latest productions in English-made
furniture, the best class, together with a large
selection of patterns of English-madefine
Caskets, Bonnets, Cradles, Baby Furniture, Wall
Panels and Similar Decorations, as well as
Tables and Similar Fittings; Electric Light
Fittings, Table Silver and all household appear-
ances.

Mr. Oliver will be pleased to give his expert
advice on all matters in connection with mod-
ern furnishing and decoration. 25261-25-203

WILY WEATHER

REPORT OF WEATHER
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY
1905
SIGHTS OF THE
WEATHER

REMARKS

The usually weather which prevailed during last month
was characterized by a great deal of rain and
cloudy weather.

On the 1st there was a strong wind from the N.E. with
rain.

On the 2nd there was a rain shower in the afternoon and tempest the
rest of the day.

On the 3rd there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 4th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 5th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 6th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 7th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 8th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 9th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 10th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 11th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 12th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 13th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 14th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 15th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 16th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 17th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 18th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 19th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 20th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 21st there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 22nd there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 23rd there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 24th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 25th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 26th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 27th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 28th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 29th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 30th there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 31st there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 1st of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 2nd of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 3rd of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 4th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 5th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 6th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 7th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 8th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 9th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 10th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 11th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 12th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 13th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 14th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 15th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 16th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 17th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 18th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 19th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 20th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 21st of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 22nd of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 23rd of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 24th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 25th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 26th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 27th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 28th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 29th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 30th of February there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 1st of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 2nd of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 3rd of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 4th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 5th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 6th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 7th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 8th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 9th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 10th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 11th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 12th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 13th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 14th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 15th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 16th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 17th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 18th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 19th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 20th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 21st of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 22nd of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 23rd of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 24th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 25th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 26th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 27th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 28th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 29th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 30th of March there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 1st of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 2nd of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 3rd of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 4th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 5th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 6th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 7th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 8th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 9th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 10th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 11th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 12th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 13th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 14th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 15th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 16th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 17th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 18th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 19th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 20th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 21st of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 22nd of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 23rd of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 24th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 25th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 26th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 27th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 28th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 29th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 30th of April there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 1st of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 2nd of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 3rd of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 4th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 5th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 6th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 7th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 8th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 9th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 10th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 11th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 12th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 13th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 14th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 15th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 16th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 17th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 18th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 19th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 20th of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

On the 21st of May there was a rain shower in the morning and clear day
the rest of the day.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

L'Imbroglio du Marabout

Ahmed Bey Izy et consorts sont propriétaires au Marabout. Bien qu'ils aient entre les mains de justes titres délivrés par le Gouvernement, il se sont vu spoliés par les leurs. Abi el Hamid Soliman et consorts ont dû interdire contre ces derniers une action au pétitement pour se faire réintégrer dans leur légitime propriété.

Les spoliateurs ont demandé à faire l'éternelle preuve que depuis plus de 15 ans ils ont détenus "tous litigieux une possession paisible, publice, qui continue et non interrompus à titre non équivaut de propriétaires, possession se fixant sur les terrains litigieux, en faisant régulièrement et sans équivoque les cultures adaptées, en les utilisant ou donnant en amodiation tout ce qu'il y a de bon pour l'exploitation et en y établissant même leur demeure de famille."

Notons d'abord qu'il n'existe pas chez les bédouins d'état civil pour permettre d'entasser les bédouins et que la plupart des temps des premiers khâdîves et quelques-uns d'entre eux à l'époque de la conquête romaine.

Nous avons d'ailleurs dit déjà ce qu'il fallait penser d'une descente sur les lieux du Marabout et de la valeur des témoignages que peuvent fournir des nomades venus à la rapine et au brigandage. Aussi ne reviendrons-nous pas sur cette question. Nous nous contenterons de reproduire un arrêt de la Cour rendu en 1892 dans une cause identique à celle du Marabout et qui mit fin à un seul coup à toutes les usurpations du même genre.

Cet arrêt définit en termes précis la façon d'établir la prescription légale: "Lorsqu'il s'agit, dit-il, d'un terrain ayant inculte, il faut prouver la construction de bornes en fauconnerie parfaitement appartenantes, par l'établissement d'un jardin, l'ensemencement annuel à la saison des pluies et la plantation même momentanément d'une clôture de fougues sauvages pour aviver le propriétaire qui présente est en état d'être prouvé" (affaire Nicola D. G. Jones contre Joseph Sparas et Cie).

En appliquant cette décision au Marabout on mettra en la plupart des preuves qui naissent dans cette région de ce que les nomades prétendent y faire acte de possession sur des milliers de feddans par le simple établissement d'une tente et l'ensemencement de quelques mètres de terrain.

Avant l'instauration des tribunaux de la Réforme, le Gouvernement disposait de ses biens libres comme il l'entendait. Personne ne cherchait à lui en dépriver la propriété. Les terrains de Raoulé, habités par des bédouins, furent concédés à des particuliers par l'Etat sans qu'aucune difficulté ne surgît.

C'est que la "prescription" n'avait pas encore été importée d'Egypte. Elle fut mise en 1876 avec la promulgation des "Codes Civils", calqués sur les "Codes Francais". Prétendant de cette subtilité, les tribunaux d'affaires, (il y a dans tous les cas), rompus aux subtilités de la Loi, ne se laissèrent pas d'engager des actions contre le Gouvernement en lui réclamant des termes si prétendument précis. Les premiers affaires résolues, mais comme le nombre des spoliateurs allait en augmentant, la Justice se ravis et se montre par la suite plus circumspect à admettre de pareilles prétentions. Ces sortes d'entreprises durant jusqu'au jour où fut rendu l'arrêt mémorable dont nous avons reproduit un extrait. Cette date marque une nouvelle ère de prospérité et de paix pour les localités siées aux alentours de Raoulé: Mandara, Siouf, Kharabet, etc.

Le mouvement spoliateur, qui avait pour base la prescription et pour objets des terrains du Gouvernement ou des sociétés concessionnaires, cessa véritablement d'exister dès cette époque. Il ne se révéla qu'en 1900 à la nouvelle de l'irrigation du Marabout par le Canal Nubrien. L'état et les proportions futures telles cette fois qu'on se demande quand et comment la justice pourra sortir de cet imbroglio. Elle ne le pourra sans que soit elle persise dans le système actuellement en vigueur, qui est long, lourd, coûteux et fort coûteux. L'arrêt du 21 mars 1905, par lequel la Cour rejettait l'offre d'une preuve illusoire à faire avec des éléments suspect, avait bien un moment fait espérer que la procédure ainsi recommandée allait régler la tâche d'affaires en suspens et assurer par la même au Marabout un peu de sécurité. Mais il n'en est rien malheureusement. Il semble par les enquetes qu'en ordonne de nouveau (comme dans l'affaire Izzi) il est question de ce-same qu'on veuille retourner aux premières errements qui ont engendré l'*imbroglia actual*.

Toute cette question du Marabout est pourtant bien simple. Elle se résume en ceci: La région du Marabout est déserte. A l'exception de l'abat Parisi-Malak et des stations de R.A. le Khâdîve n'existe pas la moindre exploitation foncière. Les bédouins vivent sous des tentes qu'ils déplacent à tout instant ne peuvent prétendre à la possession ni à la prescription. Celle-ci d'ailleurs leur a été denierée dès l'origine par les résidents des khâdîves qui réservent à l'Etat la propriété de toute la région qui borde le désert lybique.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Petition was presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice Chancery Division on the 30th day of November 1904, for confirming a special Resolution reducing the capital of the above mentioned Company from £67,500 to £33,750 to be directed to be heard before his Lordship the Senior puisne Judge on the 18th day of March 1905. Any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order Company under the above Resolution will appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. And a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the under-signed on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

DATED THIS 1st day of February 1905.

JAMES ALEXANDER,
Master,

14, Bishopsgate Street

Within London E.C. LIONEL CLARKE
Solicitor for the Company.

25,438-8*1

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle.)

La Délegation Municipale s'est réunie le 11 février 1905 à 4 h. p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amb. A. Halli.

Présents: MM. Pendur, Abanu Bey, Mansour Bey Youssef, Strow, Dr. G. Valentini, membres, W. P. Chataway, administrateur, A. Wilmer, secrétaire p. i.

La Délegation renvoie à l'examen du Comité des Travaux publics une proposition des services techniques tendant à l'exécution de certains travaux pour la protection du collecteur général, à Kait Bey, près du fort.

Il propose à la Commission les crédits nécessaires pour la reconstruction à l'alignement nouveau, par suite de la transformation en parapet de l'hôpital du Gouvernement, du mur de clôture de cet établissement.

Sur rapport du Comité des Travaux Publics, la Délegation adjuge à M. P. Gerakas les travaux de construction d'un tronçon du collecteur. Est ainsi que de son accordement à l'égard de la rue de la Porte Rosette, au prix de £. 7,600.

Les travaux d'empierrement de la rue de Raoul-Tin, depuis le dallage actuel jusqu'à l'entrée du Palais, sont adjugés à M.V. di Bari.

Commission est donnée d'une lettre de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur informant que le règlement sur la rage débort par le Gouvernement sera pris dans quelques jours et que la Municipalité sera libre de le mettre en application immédiatement à Alexandrie par arrêté municipal. Cette lettre sera soumise à la Commission Municipale, dont la prochaine séance est fixée au 22 février 1905.

La séance est levée à 7 h. p.m.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

11 février.

Liverpool and Malta: 4 j., vap. ang. Rameos, cap. Brown, ton. 1583, à Moss & Co.

Odessa and Sude : 1 j., 1/2, vap. russe Tzar, cap. Emeritich, ton. 1524, à la Cie Tuzar.

12 février.

Gênes et Messine: 63 h., vap. ital. Perse, cap. Gavino, ton. 2219, à la Cie Florio Rubattino.

Malo : 7 1/2, yacht américain Alcock, cap. Horning, ton. 335.

DEPARTS

11 février.

Syrie et Anatolie : 4 j., vap. ang. Rameos, cap. Syrie, ton. 1583, à la Cie Florio Rubattino.

Cyprès et Port Said : 1 j., vap. ott. Seyyar, cap. Dadios, ton. 440, à Hellen.

Londres et Malte : 4 j., 1/4, vap. ang. Perim, cap. Kemp, ton. 1000, à Tancrevo.

12 février.

Haro et Dunkerque : vap. ang. Antwerp City, cap. Massan.

Constantinople : vap. norv. Fos, cap. Jutte, sur lest.

Pirée : vap. hell. Martha, cap. Frangias, sur lest.

13 février.

Haro et Dunkerque : vap. ang. Antwerp City, cap. Massan.

Constantinople : vap. norv. Fos, cap. Jutte, sur lest.

Pirée : vap. hell. Martha, cap. Frangias, sur lest.

SALE OF MULES.

Messrs. Mieli & Della Torre, Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction 50 mules the property of the Army of Occupation.

The Sale will be held at Sharai Bab-el-Khalq, near the Egyptian Government on Thursday the 16th inst. commencing at 9 a.m.

By order,

ARTHUR COVILLE, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

Cairo, 11 February 1905. 25432-3-1

SALE BY AUCTION.

A SALE BY AUCTION of two Army Horses and about ten Mules will take place on Friday next, 17th February, 1905, at 10 a.m. at St. Catherine's square.

25432-2A-1

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

MR. JUSTICE JOYCE

IN THE MATTER OF THE PORT SAID SALTY
ASSOCIATION LIMITED AND REDUCED,
AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1867
AND OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Petition was presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice Chancery Division on the 30th day of November 1904, for confirming a special Resolution reducing the capital of the above mentioned Company from £67,500 to £33,750 to be directed to be heard before his Lordship the Senior puisne Judge on the 18th day of March 1905. Any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order Company under the above Resolution will appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. And a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the under-signed on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

DATED THIS 1st day of February 1905.

JAMES ALEXANDER,

Master,

4, Kholoud Mail S.S.

Within London E.C. LIONEL CLARKE
Solicitor for the Company.

25,437-1

THE LAND BANK OF EGYPT.

Messieurs les détenteurs du Certificat Provisoire d'Actions et détenteurs de lettres de change à l'ordre de Lewis St. L. 5 Sch. par action seraient reçus jusqu'au 28 Février courant à Alexandria au Siège Social via Rosette No. 4.

Le paiement sera retardé

portant de plein droit intérêts en faveur de la

Subsidié au taux de 7% l'an, à compter du

jour de l'expérimenté, sans aucune demande en

justice. (Art. 7 des Statuts).

25438-8*1

SERVICE DES RECETTES

AVIS

Messieurs les Propriétaires d'immeubles bâties à Alexandrie et dans sa banlieue, sont informés que, en exécution de l'article 11 du décret du 13 Mars 1884, les rôles d'imposition pour l'exercice 1905 dressés en vertu et en conformité des décrets du 13 Mars 1884 et du 11 Avril 1886, ont été arrêtés et rendus exécutoires à partir du 10 Février 1905.

Les rôles d'imposition comprennent les constructions imposées en 1887 et dont les huit années sont révolues ainsi que celles nouvelleslement construites et achèvées en 1904; ces rôles sont déposés à la Municipalité au Service des Recettes, où les propriétaires pourront prendre connaissance.

Les rôles d'imposition sont mis en recouvrement et chaque contribuable doit payer le montant de l'impôt dont il est relevé, sous peine d'être contraint, en conformité de l'art. 10 du décret du 13 Mars 1884.

L'impôt est payable par trimestre d'avance contre des reçus émis par le Service des Recettes, portant le cachet du Directeur du Service et la date de perceuse chargé de l'assiette pour chaque trimestre d'imposition.

Les reclamations à formuler devant le Comité de révision contre les opérations de recouvrement devront être présentées jusqu'au 10 Mai 1905 pour les propriétaires dont les huit années sont révolues, et 10 Août 1905 pour les constructions nouvelles.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY
Alexandrie le 8 Février 1905. 25437-3-1

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supplying
Garrison to the Garrison Institute, Citadel,
for a period of six months commencing 1st April, 1905. All tenders and samples to be delivered to the President, Garrison Institute, Citadel, by 12 noon the 15th of March. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the President.

25423-3-1

AVIS

The public is informed that the occasion of the return of the Court of Cassation, to the Citadel, will be on Saturday the 11th of February, 1905.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Local time)

MESSAGES MAILED IN AT

FBOM

The Foreign Telegraphic Office
London 13 1/2 — 11 84
Liverpool 15 —
Farnborough 19 —
Glasgow 21 —
Other Provincial Offices... 56

9h. a.m. to 11h. a.m.
3h. p.m. to 5h. p.m.

L'Administrateur,
W. P. CHATAWAY.

25426-3-1

Arrivals of the day on 1905-02-11

OUTWARD

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME required for transmission of
Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexan-
dria on Saturday, 11th February, 1905.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Local time)

MESSAGES MAILED IN AT

LIVERPOOL

Copy of the dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE
ASSOCIATION

à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

F. P. C. — Calmes

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 7/16 " Mai

" 12 15/23 " Juillet

" 11 5/4 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

" 12 19/32 " Mai

" 12 1/2 " Juillet

" 11 27/32 " Novembre

Marché fermé Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassel, canast. 31,208

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khâdîve à 10h.15 a.m.)

Tal. 12 25/25 Livraison Mars

<p

YOST

THE TYPEWRITER FOR BEAUTIFUL WORK.



No Ribbon. No Shift-Key. No Complications.

85 Characters. Light Touch. Quiet and Convenient.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

The YOST TYPEWRITER CO. LTD.,
51, HOLBORN VICTORY, LONDON, E.C.

THE NILE IN 1904.

(Continued).

Lake Tana is well described and a plan with much interesting information is given showing its outlet.

Chapter 3 deals at considerable length with the utilisation of the Nile, from which we quote the following interesting passage on the peculiar phenomenon of the "green water."

The colour of Nile water is generally a pale yellow, but in June, when the first indications of the coming flood are given by a continuous green rise of the river from its minimum gauge, the water changes to green and remains so for a period of three weeks. This green water has a very disagreeable taste and colour, and is especially objectionable when the Nile has been very low and the rise is a slow one. In June 1904 it was extraordinarily bad, and the river water was so poor in oxygen that standing on Kair El Ni bridge at Cairo one could see the surface of the water covered with fish which apparently could only live near the surface. In the deep reaches near Kalabashia, in Nubia, the fish died in myriads. This green water is attributed by some to the immense amount of vegetable matter brought down by the White Nile from the Sudan region. Some say that it comes principally with the first rise of the Sobat River. But the generally accepted theory to-day is that the green water is the result of vegetal growths from germs in the water itself, and that wherever or whenever the current becomes exceedingly slack they multiply greatly. Upstream of the Assoan dam in June, 1903, the water was extraordinarily green and exceedingly objectionable. As it was shot out of the upper sluices of the dam and broke up into spray on the downstream side of the dam it became so purified that it would difficult to understand that the water flowing past Elephantine Island was what I had seen at Suez!

The author pays a tribute to the memory of the great hydraulic engineer Lombardini, who predicted many years ago that more careful gauging would soon enable us as to the amount of water which flows into the Nile, to be given back to the river in the month of August. He predicted that this would be found to counterbalance the heavy evaporation of April, May, and June, and recent research has substantiated his opinion.

The author sums up his opinion of basin irrigation as follows: "Considering the time of flood and low supply, the climate of Egypt, the turbidity of the Nile flood, and the delicate formation of the Nile Valley, a better system than basin irrigation as practised in Egypt could possibly have been devised. If the flood had come in April and May, and been followed by a burning summer, or if the actual autumn floods had been followed by the frozen winters of Europe or the warm winters of the Sudan, basin irrigation would have been a failure or a very moderate success; but, given the Egyptian climate, basin irrigation has stood without a rival for 7,000 years. Basin irrigation, as it has been practised in Egypt for thousands of years, is the most efficacious method of utilising existing means of irrigation which the world has witnessed. It can be started by the sparsest of populations. It will support in wealth a multitude of people. King Meze made his first dyke when the Egyptian nation was in its infancy. Egypt, in Roman times, supported a population twice as dense as that of to-day. The direct labour of cultivation is reduced to an absolute minimum... Subsoil water supplies the link between basin and perennial irrigation. It explains the reason why modern Egypt is not satisfied with the irrigation which has come down from the remotest antiquity, but is desirous of improving on the length and breadth of the Nile Valley those advantages which gave Abyssinia, Memphis, Thebes their pre-eminence in the past. Any country which possesses rivers and streams whose waters are in flood for six weeks per annum at a suitable season of the year, can be taken itself to basin irrigation with more or less profit. The science of dikes, weirs, and regulators has received such development during recent years that there can be no problem so difficult that it cannot be solved by experience and originality."

The subject of perennial irrigation is treated at length. With reference to this he says:

"Some of the present canals are very capacious. The two largest discharge 700 and 450 cubic metres per second respectively. There are no artificial canals in the world like them. All the canals are liberally provided with regulators and locks. The energies of the Irrigation Department during the last ten

years have been chiefly directed to the provision of sufficient drains to meet that requirement of the soil, while all the best regulated perennial irrigation is invariably entails. After many years in India and Egypt, we are convinced that the construction of drains and escapes should precede, and not follow, the canals. It seems famous for engineers to have been overestimating and half-ruining tens of thousands of acres of low-lying lands, losing the improvement of hundreds of thousands of acres of high-lying lands, when it would be perfectly easy, with a little foresight, to secure all the advantages without piling up disadvantages."

The author passes over in a few lines the important question of the period of inception of the Assoan dam and the studies which preceded its execution. As these are matters with which he was so intimately connected, we think that it is to be regretted. He says: "The Assoan Reservoir at its present level contains one million cubic metres of water which will suffice for the conversion of half a million acres to perennial irrigation, adding £1,000,000 to the wealth of the country. But though the dam was only completed at the end of 1902, already the whole of the water has been devoted to special tracts, and the Government is reluctantly compelled to refuse all applications for irrigation."

Lake Tana and the Wadi Rayan project are well described in several interesting pages, from which we extract the following few lines:

"The connection with the Nile, and the general futurity Lake Meria was in existence in King Menes's time, as I have been informed by Professor Sayce, but it was King Amenemhat, of the XIIIth dynasty, who widened and deepened the canal, caused away the rocky banks, and converted the trading lake of King Menes's time into the mighty inland sea which controls the highest floods of the Nile."

This ancient Pharaoh was a giant in hydraulic engineering. They were, moreover, as we know, very courageous.

With reference to the complete project for water storage and flood protection for Egypt, after giving many details the author says: "The great advantage of undertaking all these works together may be thus summarised. The increased supply from the Assoan reservoir will be left in Egypt after a period of two years. Five years later the waters of the Wadi Rayan will be added to those of the Assoan reservoir, and it will be possible to increase the cotton crop of Egypt from 6 million to 10 million owt. It is a great achievement in any thing. I thought that this state must arise from our neglecting as Moslems the sacred duty imposed upon us by our religion of waging war against the unbelievers, and as I had not the power to do that, I tried to make amends for it by hating them with all my heart, till I could hardly bear the sight of a Christian. And so I remained without hope and without rest, until coming to Aiden I met a friend who had a very different feeling towards me and my fellow-Moslems from what you have. Having tasted the joy and blessing of a living saviour, he was anxious that all the world should know him too; for the Christian religion differs from all the other religions in the world in this, that it consists in the knowledge of a person, a living person, and not in the holding of dogmas and creeds. He preached to me Jesus, and I believed in Him as my saviour and found peace. It meant that I lost everything, that my name was defamed, my life attempted, and I became a poor outcast and wanderer from my native land. Everybody forsook me, and I have been at times without bread to eat, but in the midst of it all my heart has been full of joy and love to God and all men, especially my own people."

I am afraid, dear sir, from your article that you know not yet in your heart the presence of this saviour, or you would have a better Gospel to preach than the Gospel of sanitation. Is it possible that I, the poor Moslem, have on earth in the Kingdom of Heaven before you the learned citizen of a Christian nation? even as He said of old to the Pharisees, "the publicans and harlots shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven before you." —Yours sincerely,

SALIM EL KHEMY.
Suez, February 9.

This book is completed by 16 appendices containing much information referring to the Nile, and other tables for facilitating calculations in connection with them; they are all very well arranged. We notice that the meteorological tables only comprise three years; this is too short a time to admit of any general deductions being made from them. It is very probable that some of the southern stations have only recently been created, but those of Assoan, Cain, and Alexandria could with great advantage have been given for the last ten or fifteen years. We would venture to suggest that in a future edition it would be an advantage to state the rainfall separately, dividing it into seasons of autumn and winter, such divisions having much more connection with the Nile flood than has the calendar year.

Both to the general observer and to students of hydrology, we strongly recommend the study of this book; even to the comparatively few, who have time and opportunity for the study of all that has been published on the Nile, it will be found valuable; while to the larger number, who are glad to find within a small compass all they require to know, it will be of the greatest service both as a book to read, and as an easy book of reference; for it brings up to date, in a condensed form, and from many sources, all the knowledge which has resulted from many years of patient study and research.

No doubt the author is correct in saying that the mystery of the Nile is far from being solved. Still it must be admitted that the Irrigation Department, to which he himself is for many years a distinguished member, has within the last twenty years done an immense deal in the way of scientific research, culminating with Sir William Garnett's annual report of last year on the basin of the Upper Nile. Its tributaries have been explored, the lakes at its head waters examined, their water levels have been estimated and measured; and even the effect of them on the monsoons of the Indian Ocean has been taken into consideration. When all those elements shall have been further studied, and we have all the information that human skill and perseverance can give us, we shall still be in presence of the fact noted by a wise man, ages ago, that "the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth," and so it probably will be with every human effort to determine the reasons which cause the variation in the floods of the Nile.

The subject of perennial irrigation is treated at length. With reference to this he says:

"Some of the present canals are very capacious. The two largest discharge 700 and 450 cubic metres per second respectively. There are no artificial canals in the world like them. All the canals are liberally provided with regulators and locks. The energies of the Irrigation Department during the last ten

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We will hold letters for the reception of correspondence, and will publish them in a series of four parts — Part I, Part II, Part III, and Part IV — within certain necessary limits.

NOTES TO MOHAMMEDANS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.
Dear Sir,—I have read with astonishment your leading article in the "Egyptian Gazette" of 7th inst., on "Missions to Mohammedans," in which you conclude that Egypt's great need is not religion but sanitation. I don't want to enter into a controversy with you, but would like to tell you in a few words my own experience as a Moslem. I was a strict follower of the religion of Islam and was educated thoroughly in all its precepts, and that in lands where no other religion is known or taught, the Hadramaut and the Yemen. Eventually I became Kadi al Islam, and so zealous was I, that not only did I observe all that was imposed upon me by the Koran, but many things in addition, such as the pilgrimage to Medina, the opening of my house to all Moslem strangers, the spending of many of the nights of Ramadan in prayer and the recitation of the Koran, and the supplying of the wants of the poor to the utmost of my ability. All that I did in order to find peace with God and with myself, but the only result was increased fear and trouble of conscience, till I could find no respite in anything. I thought that this state must arise from our neglecting as Moslems the sacred duty imposed upon us by our religion of waging war against the unbelievers, and as I had not the power to do that, I tried to make amends for it by hating them with all my heart, till I could hardly bear the sight of a Christian. And so I remained without hope and without rest, until coming to Aiden I met a friend who had a very different feeling towards me and my fellow-Moslems from what you have. Having tasted the joy and blessing of a living saviour, he was anxious that all the world should know him too; for the Christian religion differs from all the other religions in the world in this, that it consists in the knowledge of a person, a living person, and not in the holding of dogmas and creeds. He preached to me Jesus, and I believed in Him as my saviour and found peace. It meant that I lost everything, that my name was defamed, my life attempted, and I became a poor outcast and wanderer from my native land. Everybody forsook me, and I have been at times without bread to eat, but in the midst of it all my heart has been full of joy and love to God and all men, especially my own people.

I am afraid, dear sir, from your article that you know not yet in your heart the presence of this saviour, or you would have a better Gospel to preach than the Gospel of sanitation. Is it possible that I, the poor Moslem, have on earth in the Kingdom of Heaven before you the learned citizen of a Christian nation? even as He said of old to the Pharisees, "the publicans and harlots shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven before you." —Yours sincerely,

SALIM EL KHEMY.
Suez, February 9.

This book is completed by 16 appendices containing much information referring to the Nile, and other tables for facilitating calculations in connection with them; they are all very well arranged. We notice that the meteorological tables only comprise three years; this is too short a time to admit of any general deductions being made from them. It is very probable that some of the southern stations have only recently been created, but those of Assoan, Cain, and Alexandria could with great advantage have been given for the last ten or fifteen years. We would venture to suggest that in a future edition it would be an advantage to state the rainfall separately, dividing it into seasons of autumn and winter, such divisions having much more connection with the Nile flood than has the calendar year.

Both to the general observer and to students of hydrology, we strongly recommend the study of this book; even to the comparatively few, who have time and opportunity for the study of all that has been published on the Nile, it will be found valuable; while to the larger number, who are glad to find within a small compass all they require to know, it will be of the greatest service both as a book to read, and as an easy book of reference; for it brings up to date, in a condensed form, and from many sources, all the knowledge which has resulted from many years of patient study and research.

No doubt the author is correct in saying that the mystery of the Nile is far from being solved. Still it must be admitted that the Irrigation Department, to which he himself is for many years a distinguished member, has within the last twenty years done an immense deal in the way of scientific research, culminating with Sir William Garnett's annual report of last year on the basin of the Upper Nile. Its tributaries have been explored, the lakes at its head waters examined, their water levels have been estimated and measured; and even the effect of them on the monsoons of the Indian Ocean has been taken into consideration. When all those elements shall have been further studied, and we have all the information that human skill and perseverance can give us, we shall still be in presence of the fact noted by a wise man, ages ago, that "the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth," and so it probably will be with every human effort to determine the reasons which cause the variation in the floods of the Nile.

The subject of perennial irrigation is treated at length. With reference to this he says:

"Some of the present canals are very capacious. The two largest discharge 700 and 450 cubic metres per second respectively. There are no artificial canals in the world like them. All the canals are liberally provided with regulators and locks. The energies of the Irrigation Department during the last ten

years have been chiefly directed to the provision of sufficient drains to meet that requirement of the soil, while all the best regulated perennial irrigation is invariably entails.

After many years in India and Egypt, we are convinced that the construction of drains and escapes should precede, and not follow, the canals. It seems famous for engineers to have been overestimating and half-ruining tens of thousands of acres of low-lying lands, losing the improvement of hundreds of thousands of acres of high-lying lands, when it would be perfectly easy, with a little foresight, to secure all the advantages without piling up disadvantages."

The author passes over in a few lines the important question of the period of inception of the Assoan dam and the studies which preceded its execution. As these are matters with which he was so intimately connected, we think that it is to be regretted. He says:

"The Assoan Reservoir at its present level contains one million cubic metres of water which will suffice for the conversion of half a million acres to perennial irrigation, adding £1,000,000 to the wealth of the country. But though the dam was only completed at the end of 1902, already the whole of the water has been devoted to special tracts, and the Government is reluctantly compelled to refuse all applications for irrigation."

With reference to the complete project for

water storage and flood protection for Egypt, after giving many details the author says:

"The great advantage of undertaking all these works together may be thus summarised.

The increased supply from the Assoan reservoir will be left in Egypt after a period of two years. Five years later the waters of the Wadi Rayan will be added to those of the Assoan reservoir, and it will be possible to increase the cotton crop of Egypt from 6 million to 10 million owt. It is a great achievement in any thing. I thought that this state must arise from our neglecting as Moslems the sacred duty imposed upon us by our religion of waging war against the unbelievers, and as I had not the power to do that, I tried to make amends for it by hating them with all my heart, till I could hardly bear the sight of a Christian. And so I remained without hope and without rest, until coming to Aiden I met a friend who had a very different feeling towards me and my fellow-Moslems from what you have. Having tasted the joy and blessing of a living saviour, he was anxious that all the world should know him too; for the Christian religion differs from all the other religions in the world in this, that it consists in the knowledge of a person, a living person, and not in the holding of dogmas and creeds. He preached to me Jesus, and I believed in Him as my saviour and found peace. It meant that I lost everything, that my name was defamed, my life attempted, and I became a poor outcast and wanderer from my native land. Everybody forsook me, and I have been at times without bread to eat, but in the midst of it all my heart has been full of joy and love to God and all men, especially my own people.

I am afraid, dear sir, from your article that you know not yet in your heart the presence of this saviour, or you would have a better Gospel to preach than the Gospel of sanitation. Is it possible that I, the poor Moslem, have on earth in the Kingdom of Heaven before you the learned citizen of a Christian nation? even as He said of old to the Pharisees, "the publicans and harlots shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven before you." —Yours sincerely,

SALIM EL KHEMY.
Suez, February 9.

This book is completed by 16 appendices

containing much information referring to the Nile, and other tables for facilitating calculations in connection with them; they are all very well arranged. We notice that the meteorological tables only comprise three years; this is too short a time to admit of any general deductions being made from them. It is very probable that some of the southern stations have only recently been created, but those of Assoan, Cain, and Alexandria could with great advantage have been given for the last ten or fifteen years. We would venture to suggest that in a future edition it would be an advantage to state the rainfall separately, dividing it into seasons of autumn and winter, such divisions having much more connection with the Nile flood than has the calendar year.

Both to the general observer and to students of hydrology, we strongly recommend the study of this book; even to the comparatively few, who have time and opportunity for the study of all that has been published on the Nile, it will be found valuable; while to the larger number, who are glad to find within a small compass all they require to know, it will be of the greatest service both as a book to read, and as an easy book of reference; for it brings up to date, in a condensed form, and from many sources, all the knowledge which has resulted from many years of patient study and research.

No doubt the author is correct in saying that the mystery of the Nile is far from being solved. Still it must be admitted that the Irrigation Department, to which he himself is for many years a distinguished member, has within the last twenty years done an immense deal in the way of scientific research, culminating with Sir William Garnett's annual report of last year on the basin of the Upper Nile. Its tributaries have been explored, the lakes at its head waters examined, their water levels have been estimated and measured; and even the effect of them on the monsoons of the Indian Ocean has been taken into consideration. When all those elements shall have been further studied, and we have all the information that human skill and perseverance can give us, we shall still be in presence of the fact noted by a wise man, ages ago, that "the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth," and so it probably will be with every human effort to determine the reasons which cause the variation in the floods of the Nile.

The subject of perennial irrigation is treated at length. With reference to this he says:

"Some of the present canals are very capacious. The two largest discharge 700 and 450 cubic metres per second respectively. There are no artificial canals in the world like them. All the canals are liberally provided with regulators and locks. The energies of the Irrigation Department during the last ten

years have been chiefly directed to the provision of sufficient drains to meet that requirement of the soil, while all the best regulated perennial irrigation is invariably entails.

After many years in India and Egypt, we are convinced that the construction of drains and escapes should precede, and not follow, the canals. It seems famous for engineers to have been overestimating and half-ruining tens of thousands of acres of low-lying lands, losing the improvement of hundreds of thousands of acres of high-lying lands, when it would be perfectly easy, with a little foresight, to secure all the advantages without piling up disadvantages."

The author passes over in a few lines the important question of the period of inception of the Assoan dam and the studies which preceded its execution. As these are matters with which he was so intimately connected, we think that it is to be regretted. He says:

"The Assoan Reservoir at its present level contains one million cubic metres of water which will suffice for the conversion of half a million acres to perennial irrigation, adding £1,000,000 to the wealth of the country. But though the dam was only completed at the end of 1902, already the whole of the water has been devoted to special tracts, and the Government is reluctantly compelled to refuse all applications for irrigation."

With reference to the complete project for

water storage and flood protection for Egypt, after giving many details the author says:

"The great advantage of undertaking all these works together may be thus summarised.

The increased supply from the Assoan reservoir will be left in Egypt after a period of two years. Five years later the waters of the Wadi Rayan will be added to those of the Assoan reservoir, and it will be possible to increase the cotton crop of Egypt from 6 million to 10 million owt. It is a great achievement in any thing. I thought that this state must arise from our neglecting as Moslems the sacred duty imposed upon us by our religion of waging war against the unbelievers, and as I had not the power to do that, I tried to make amends for it by hating them with all my heart, till I could hardly bear the sight of a Christian. And so I remained without hope and without rest, until coming to Aiden I met a friend who had a very different feeling towards me and my fellow-Moslems from what you have. Having tasted the joy and blessing of a living saviour, he was anxious that all the world should know him too; for the Christian religion differs from all the other religions in the world in this, that it consists in the knowledge of a person, a living person, and not in the holding of dogmas and creeds. He preached to me Jesus, and I believed in Him as my saviour and found peace. It meant that I lost everything, that my name was defamed, my life attempted, and I became a poor outcast and wanderer from my native land. Everybody forsook me, and I have been at times without bread to eat, but in the midst of it all my heart has been full of joy and love to God and all men, especially my own people.

I am afraid, dear sir, from your article that you know not yet in your heart the presence of this saviour, or you would have a better Gospel to preach than the Gospel of sanitation. Is it possible that I, the poor Moslem, have on earth in the Kingdom of Heaven before you the learned citizen of a Christian nation? even as He said of old to the Pharisees, "the publicans and harlots shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven before you." —Yours sincerely,

SALIM EL KHEMY.
Suez, February 9.

This book is completed by 16 appendices

containing much information referring to the Nile, and other tables for facilitating calculations in connection with them; they are all very well arranged. We notice that the meteorological tables only comprise three years; this is too short a time to admit of any general deductions being made from them. It is very probable that some of the southern stations have only recently been created, but those of Assoan, Cain, and Alexandria could with great advantage have been given for the last ten or fifteen years. We would venture to suggest that in a future edition it would be an advantage to state the rainfall separately, dividing it into seasons of autumn and winter, such divisions having much more connection with the Nile flood than has the calendar year.

Both to the general observer and to students of hydrology, we strongly recommend the study of this book; even to the comparatively few, who have time and opportunity for the study of all that has been published on the Nile, it will be found valuable; while to the larger number, who are glad to find within a small compass all they require to know, it will be of the greatest service both as a book to read, and as an easy book of reference; for it brings up to date, in a condensed form, and from many sources, all the knowledge which has resulted from many years of patient study and research.

No doubt the author is correct in saying that the mystery of the Nile is far from being solved. Still it must be admitted that the Irrigation Department, to which he himself is for many years a distinguished member, has within the last twenty years done an immense deal in the way of scientific research, culminating with Sir William Garnett's annual report of last year on the basin of the Upper Nile. Its tributaries have been explored, the lakes at its head waters examined, their water levels have been estimated and measured; and even the effect of them on the monsoons of the Indian Ocean has been taken into consideration. When all those elements shall have been further studied, and we have all the information that human skill and perseverance can give us, we shall still be in presence of the fact noted by a wise man, ages ago, that "the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth," and so it probably will be with every human effort to determine the reasons which cause the variation in the floods of the Nile.

The subject of perennial irrigation is treated at length. With reference to this he says:

"Some of the present canals are very capacious. The two largest discharge 700 and 450 cubic metres per second respectively. There are no artificial canals in the world like them. All the canals are liberally provided with regulators and locks. The energies of the Irrigation Department during the last ten

years have been chiefly directed to the provision of sufficient drains to meet that requirement of the soil, while all the best regulated perennial irrigation is invariably entails.

After many years in India and Egypt, we are convinced that the construction of drains and escapes should precede, and not follow, the canals. It seems famous for engineers to have been overestimating and half-ruining tens of thousands of acres of low-lying lands, losing the improvement of hundreds of thousands of acres of high-lying lands, when it would be perfectly easy, with a little foresight, to secure all the advantages without piling up disadvantages."

The author passes over in a few lines the important question of the period of inception of the Assoan dam and the studies which preceded its execution. As these are matters with which he was so intimately connected, we think that it is to be regretted. He says:

"The Assoan Reservoir at its present level contains one million cubic metres of water which will suffice for the conversion of half a million acres to perennial irrigation, adding £1,000,000 to the wealth of the country. But though the dam was only completed at the end of 1902, already the whole of the water has been devoted to special tracts, and the Government is reluctantly compelled to refuse all applications for irrigation."

With reference to the complete project for

water storage and flood protection for Egypt, after giving many details the author says:

"The great advantage of undertaking all these works together may be thus summarised.

The increased supply from the Assoan reservoir will be left in Egypt after a period of two years. Five years later the waters of the Wadi Rayan will be added to those of the Assoan reservoir, and it will be possible to increase the cotton crop of Egypt from 6 million to 10 million owt. It is a great achievement in any thing. I thought that this state must arise from our neglecting as Moslems the sacred duty imposed upon us by our religion of waging war against the unbelievers, and as I had not the power to do that, I tried to make amends for it by hating them with all my heart, till I could hardly bear the sight of a Christian. And so I remained without hope and without rest, until coming to Aiden I met a friend who had a very different feeling towards me and my fellow-Moslems from what you have. Having tasted the joy and blessing of a living saviour, he was anxious that all the world should know him too; for the Christian religion differs from all the other religions in the world in this, that it consists in the knowledge of a person, a living person, and not in the holding of dogmas and creeds. He preached to me Jesus, and I believed in Him as my saviour and found peace. It meant that I lost everything, that my name was defamed, my life attempted, and I became a poor outcast and wanderer from my native land. Everybody forsook me, and I have been at times without bread to eat, but in the midst of it all my heart has been full of joy and love to God and all men, especially my own people.

I am afraid, dear sir, from your article that you know not yet in your heart the presence of this saviour, or you would have a better Gospel to preach than the Gospel of sanitation. Is it possible that I, the poor Moslem, have on earth in the Kingdom of Heaven before you the learned citizen of a Christian nation? even as He said of old to the Pharisees, "the publicans and harlots shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven before you." —Yours sincerely,

SALIM EL KHEMY.
Suez, February 9.

This book is completed by 16 appendices

containing much information referring to the Nile, and other tables for facilitating calculations in connection with them; they are all very well arranged. We notice that the meteorological tables only comprise three years; this is too short a time to admit of any general deductions being made from them. It is very probable that some of the southern stations have only recently been created, but those of Assoan, Cain, and Alexandria could with great advantage have been given for the last ten or fifteen years. We would venture to suggest that in a future edition it would be an advantage to state the rainfall separately, dividing it into seasons of autumn and winter, such divisions having much more connection with the Nile flood than has the calendar year.

Both to the general observer and to students of hydrology, we strongly recommend the study of this book; even to the comparatively few, who have time and opportunity for the study of all that has been published on the Nile, it will be found valuable; while to the larger number, who are glad to find within a small compass all they require to know, it will be of the greatest service both as a book to read, and as an easy book of reference; for it brings up to date, in a condensed form, and from many sources, all the knowledge which has resulted from many years of patient study and research.

No doubt the author is correct in saying that the mystery of the Nile is far from being solved. Still it must be admitted that the Irrigation Department, to which he himself is for many years a distinguished member, has within the last twenty years done an immense deal in the way of scientific research, culminating with Sir William Garnett's annual report of last year on the basin of the Upper Nile. Its tributaries have been explored, the lakes at its head waters examined, their water levels have been estimated and measured; and even the effect of them on the monsoons of the Indian Ocean has been taken into consideration. When all those elements shall have been further studied, and we have all the information that human skill and perseverance can give us, we shall still be in presence of the fact noted by a wise man, ages ago, that "the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth," and so it probably will be with every human effort to determine the reasons which cause the variation in the floods of the Nile.

The subject of perennial irrigation is treated at length. With reference to this he says:

"Some of the present canals are very capacious. The two largest discharge 700 and 450 cubic metres per second respectively. There are no artificial canals in the world like them. All the canals are liberally provided with regulators and locks. The energies of the Irrigation Department during the last ten

years have been chiefly directed to the provision of sufficient drains to meet that requirement of the soil, while all the best regulated perennial irrigation is invariably entails.

After many years in India and Egypt, we are convinced that the construction of drains and escapes should precede, and not follow, the canals. It seems famous for engineers to have been overestimating and half-ruining tens of thousands of acres of low-lying lands, losing the improvement of hundreds of thousands of acres of high-lying lands, when it would be perfectly easy, with a little foresight, to secure all the advantages without piling up disadvantages."

The author passes over in a few lines the important question of the period of inception of the Assoan dam and the studies which preceded its execution. As these are matters with which he was so intimately connected, we think that it is to be regretted. He says:

"The Assoan Reservoir at its present level contains one million cubic metres of water which will suffice for the conversion of half a million acres to perennial irrigation, adding £1,000,000 to the wealth of the country. But though the dam was only completed at the end of 1902, already the whole of the water has been devoted to special tracts, and the Government is reluctantly compelled to refuse all applications for irrigation."

With reference to the complete project for

water storage and flood protection for Egypt, after giving many details the author says:

"The great advantage of undertaking all these works together may be thus summarised.

The increased supply from the Assoan reservoir will be left in Egypt after a period of two years. Five years later the waters of the Wadi Rayan will be added to those of the Assoan reservoir, and it will be possible to increase the cotton crop of Egypt from 6 million to 10 million owt. It is a great achievement in any thing. I thought that this state must arise from our neglecting as Moslems the sacred duty imposed upon us by our religion of waging war against the unbelievers, and as I had not the power to do that, I tried to make amends for it by hating them with all my heart, till I could hardly bear the sight of a Christian. And so I remained without hope and without rest, until coming to Aiden I met a friend who had a very different feeling towards me and my fellow-Moslems from what you have. Having tasted the joy and blessing of a living saviour, he was anxious that all the world should know him too; for the Christian religion differs from all the other religions in the world in this, that it consists in the knowledge of a person, a living person, and not in the holding of dogmas and creeds. He preached to me Jesus, and I believed in Him as my saviour and found peace. It meant that I lost everything, that my name was defamed, my life attempted, and I became a poor outcast and wanderer from my native land. Everybody forsook me, and I have been at times without bread to eat, but in the midst of it all my heart has been full of joy and love to God and all men, especially my own people.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour LA SYRIE et ANVERS par le bateau belge "Braebant," parti le 26 janvier	
Peel & Co. 64 bales coton	
B. Bindernagel, 30 " "	
Botton Bertolotti, 30 " "	
124 bales coton	
G. Brauer & Co. 9 bales cuir	
Kleiderman Hall, 5 sacs vin	
For MALTA and DUNKIRK, by the S.S. "Hawke," sailed on the 1st February:	
B. & L. Lindemann, 80 bales cotton	
Fritz Andreae, 5 " "	
F. G. Rainge & Co., 220 " "	
Carver Bros & Co., Ltd, 1,591 " "	
G. Frauger & Co., 1,906 " "	
Peel & Co., 613 " "	
W. Getty & Co., 75 " "	
Choréni, Benachi & Co., 350 " "	
J. Plants & Co., 266 " "	
B. Barki, 100 " "	
Mohr & Fender, 31 " "	
Botton Bertolotti & Co., 85 " "	
5,362 bales cotton	

Behrend & Co., 402 tons beans
Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau français "Congo," parti le 3 Février:

POUR MARSEILLE	
Fiorintino, 50 bales gimbos	
Suzarini, 321 bales	
Bonded Stamps, 100 sacs cuir	
Z. Z. Z. 200 sacs cuir, 6 bales oxyde de zinc, 5 bales cuire, 2 pieces cuirre	
R. Dakis, 300 cages tomates	
L. Ongiro, 100 paix cuirs	
Bahagha, 188 cages tomates	
R. Mendo, 200 paix cuirs	
Aida, 120 cuirs cuirs	
Sarcocia, 175 cuirs cuirs	
Behrend & Co., 2,680 sacs riz	
Della, 70 paix tomates	
Behrend & Co., 2,000 sacs grains de coton	
Dilmington, 50 cages tomates	
Divers, 120 cuirs divers	
Schmid, 122 bales coton	
F. C. Baines & Co., 128 " "	
R. & O. Lindemann, 211 " "	
J. Plants & Co., 277 " "	
Ghoreini, Benachi & Co., 225 " "	
G. Frauger & Co., 481 " "	
H. Bindernagel, 80 " "	
Peel & Co., 96 " "	
Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd, 60 " "	
E. Mallison & Co., 31 " "	
1,881 bales cotton	

POUR LE HAVRE	
G. Frauger & Co., 50 bales cotton	
Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd, 100 " "	
150 bales cotton	
POUR DESTINATIONS DIVERSES	
B. Barki, 40 sacs hameç	
Divers, 2 paix divers	

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS**CLOSING REPORTS**

LIVERPOOL, February 11, 12.30 p.m.	bales, 7,000
Sales of the day... of which Egyptian	100
American (new crop) Main Spot per cental... 4/1	
Andi, future (March-April)... 3.93	
... July-August)... 4.01	
American Middling... 4.06	
Egypt, 4th good fair, delivery (March 6) 23/44	
" " " (April) 6 21/44	
" " " (May) 6 21/44	
" " " (June) 6 21/44	
Egypt, Brown fair per lb. d. 5 12/16	
good fair... 6 7/16	
" " " 6 9/16	
fully good fair... 7 1/16	
Egyptian Suez Main Spot (per 100 lbs.) Cotton Weekly total, 100 bales below 6,000	
... For export... 7,000	
Forwarded to consumers... 83,000	
Total Export... 15,000	
Actual Export... 10,000	
" " " Stock... 5,000	
British India... 934,000	
... British India... 6,000	
American export... 180,000	
Egyptian Cotton On Speculation... 50	
Weekly sales... 2,700	
Stock... 44,000	
Forwarded to... 4,000	
Consumers... 5,400	
Actual Export... 4,000	
Import... 4,000	
New York, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.93	
Loriot, February 11,	
Private discount (3 month bills)... 2 2/3	
Bar Silver (per oz.)... 28 4/16	
Consols (March)... (yesterday 89) 89	
Big White... 65	
Bank Notes, New York... 100	
Bank Notes, Liverpool... 100	
" Domestic... 105	
Ottoman Defence... 104	
Turkish United... 98 1/2	
Ishak Pasha... 98 1/2	
Ottoman Bank... 13	
National Bank of Egypt... 26	
Dana Sanchi... 101	
New Dairas... 23	
Greek Investors... 51	
Cheraphat of S. Africa... 11 1/16	
Argentine Bank... 11	
India Valley Gold Mine... New 3	
Delta Light (Steam shrouds)... 14 to 14	
Egypt, cons. seed to Hull Port... 4 1/8 to 4 1/2	
German Best Sugar... 15/1	
Panama, February 11, ... dol. 4.88	

Cable transfers... 100	
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... 10,000	
The New York Markets will be closed from today until Tuesday.	
LIVERPOOL, February 11,	
American futures (March-April)... 3.	